

ABSTRACT

A semiconductor switch circuit is composed of first, second, and third semiconductor switches connected in series together and inserted between an input terminal and an output terminal and first and second voltage application means connected in parallel to the first semiconductor switch connected at one end thereof to the input terminal, and to the third semiconductor switch connected at one end thereof to the output terminal, respectively. Each voltage application means is composed of a series-connected circuit comprising a direct current amplifier which is set to a gain state of approximately +1 and whose input side is connected to the input terminal or the output terminal and a voltage application semiconductor switch connected to said direct current amplifier. One end of the respective voltage application semiconductor switch is connected to the junction J of the first and second semiconductor switches, or to the junction K of the second and third semiconductor switches, respectively. The first through third semiconductor switches are controlled to the OFF and ON state and the voltage application semiconductor switches of the first and second voltage application means to the ON and OFF states in a reverse mode by the switch control means, and when the first through third semiconductor switches are controlled to the OFF state, the first and second voltage application means apply the potential of the input terminal and the output terminal to the junctions J and K.